

HAVE YOU TRIED  
"CLUB"  
OUR STANDARD BLEND OF  
SCOTCH WHISKY  
\$14.00 PER DOZEN  
Sample on Application.  
H. PRICE & CO.,  
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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THE FINEST  
STOUT IN THE WORLD.  
"BOAR'S HEAD"  
BOTTLED.  
Per case 8 dozen Pints \$24.00  
Per dozen Pints 3.00  
SOLE AGENTS:  
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No. 14,798 號八十九百七千四萬一第 日四十月年壹十三緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1905. 二拜禮 號二十月九年五零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**WATSON'S  
HOUSEHOLD  
AMMONIA**  
FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND  
HOUSEHOLD.

An Elegant Preparation. Delicately Perfumed.  
Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counter-  
acts all effects of perspiration, and is as  
refreshing and invigorating to the system  
as a Turkish Bath.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.**  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
[a1342]

**CUTLER, PALMER  
& CO.'S**

**"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY**  
A Blend  
of Selected  
Distillations of the  
Finest Scotch Whiskies.  
\$10.50 Per Case.

Apply to

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**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**

**PORTLAND CEMENT.**

\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.  
\$2.70 per bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.  
**SEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [a1412]

NOTICE.

**GEO. FENWICK & CO., LD.,** Engineers  
&c., are open to receive OFFERS FOR  
THE PURCHASE OF THEIR WANCHAI  
PROPERTY, comprising portions of Marine  
Lots Nos. 31 and 36; approximate area 43,000  
square feet.

For further particulars apply to the Company.  
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [138]

**DR. M. H. CHAUN.**

**THE latest Method of the AMERICAN  
SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.**  
37, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2056]

**SIEMSEN & CO.**

**SURGEON DENTIST.**  
No. 19, D'ARLIER STREET  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st March, 1903.

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**GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.**  
EXPORTERS AND CONTRACTORS.  
Sole Agents of  
**QUAN TAI & CO.,** Lime Manufacturers.  
All descriptions of  
GRANITE and MARBLE FOR EXPORT.  
Dolomite in  
GRANITE and MARBLE MONUMENTS  
Prices & Estimates on Application.  
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.  
Hongkong, 17th January, 1905. [1682]

**AUTOMATIC MAUSER  
PISTOLS.**

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.  
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
**SIEMSEN & CO.**  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900. 52

**DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S  
MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY BOILED  
LONG FLAX  
RELIANCE CROWN  
TARPAULING  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.,  
Sole Agents.**

**A. LING & CO.,  
FURNITURE STORE.**  
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY  
WARE, &c., &c.; and FOOCHOW  
LACQUERED WARE.  
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [222]

IMITATED BUT NOT EQUALLED!  
**CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.**  
NOT A STIMULANT, BUT A RESTORATIVE NERVE-TONIC FOR ALL  
COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM DEPRESSED VITALITY.  
FOR FATIGUE OF MIND AND BODY, AND SLEEPLESSNESS.  
ALL CLUB AND HOTEL BARS KEEP IT.

**WATKINS, LIMITED,**  
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,  
AND  
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.  
(Crown Brand)  
APOTHECARIES HALL, HONGKONG. [a38]

**KOWLOON HOTEL.**  
KOWLOON.  
DELIGHTFUL SITUATION. UNEXCELLED RESORT FOR TRAVELLERS  
AND RESIDENTS.  
BILLIARDS AND BOWLING. LAWN AND GARDENS.  
**JAS. W. OSBORNE, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER.** 2068

**TURKISH CIGARETTES.**

**JOHN PETRINO & CO.**

GRAND FORMAT ... Per Tin of 50 \$1.75  
GOLD TIPPED ... " 50 1.80  
STAR OF INDIA ... " 100 2.75  
PRINCESS ... " 100 2.20

SOLE AGENTS:

**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,**

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [a37]  
Hongkong, 7th September, 1905.

**PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES**

**HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.**

3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Fog" WHISKIES at ... \$13.0  
5 Star, LIQUEUR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at ... \$22.0  
Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the Soda."  
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor  
Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:  
1288 **F. BLACKHEAD & Co.**

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

HAVE NOW REMOVED TO THEIR

**NEW STORE**

IN CHATER ROAD AND ICE HOUSE STREET.

ENTRANCE IN ICE HOUSE STREET.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. [a36]

**THE  
LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO., LD.**  
LONDON.

**ELECTRIZITAETS ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT FORM.**

**W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.**

FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION  
Apply to—  
**SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.** 54a

**PHOTO SUPPLIES.**

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING  
GOOD WORK,  
PROMPT  
UNDERTAKEN. RETURN

UP-TO-DATE DARK ROOM

FITTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FAN

AT THE DISPOSAL OF AMATEURS.

**LONG, HING & CO.,**  
PHOTO GOODS STORE,  
17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Premises formerly occupied by Mr. FR. BLONCK, Silk Lace Manufacturer.  
NEXT DOOR to our FORMER ADDRESS.  
Hongkong, 15th August, 1904. [a39]

**CUTLER, PALMER & CO.**

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.  
ESTABLISHED 1815.

	Per Case
BRANDY * * * *	\$22.50
" * * *	20 00
" * *	16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL	20.00
" JOHN WALKER & SONS	
OLD HIGHLAND	12.50
" C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL	
BLEND	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	20.00
" DOURO	13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO	20.00
" LA TORRE	15.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

**SIEMSEN & CO.**

HONGKONG AGENTS. [a54]

**HIRANO.**

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.

THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LD. KOBE.

AGENTS: F. BLACKHEAD & CO. [1905]

Hongkong, 16th August, 1905.

**W. BREWER & CO.**

23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Clower's Naval Pocket Book ... \$6.50	A Text Book of Mechanical Engineering, by Linham ... \$9.50
The Sky Pilot ... 1.75	Engineer's Turning, by J. Horner ... 7.50
Portuguese Dictionary, Small Pocket Edition, 2 Vols. ... 3.00	Tokio Through Manchuria, by Seaman ... 3.90
Portuguese Dictionary, by Valdez, 2 Vols. ... 13.00	The Man Roverselt, by Leupp ... 3.90
Hidden Treasures of the National Gallery, a Selection of Studies and Drawings, by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.; Now Published for the 1st Time ... 3.90	War in Practice, by Major Baden-Powell ... 2.70
Pall Mall Holiday Number ... 0.40	Athletics of To-day, by Graham ... 0.80
Electric Ship Lighting, by Urquhart ... 5.90	Colin's Graphic English Dictionary ... 3.00
Jo Salis: A Tale of the Russo-Japanese War (of Particular Local Interest) ... 1.75	Three of Them, by Maxim Gorky ... 0.90
Poverty Bay, by Furness ... 1.75	The Out-Casts, by Maxim Gorky ... 0.90
Useful Tables for Scholars, by Williams ... 0.25	
Practical Electricity, by Ayton ... 5.90	
Practical Mathematics, by Cracknell ... 2.70	
A Manual of Practical Mathematics, by Castle ... 3.50	
Physics and Chemistry of Mining, by Byron ... 3.00	

SLAZENGER'S TENNIS RACKETS  
(DEMON, SPECIAL DEMON, E.G.M., DOBERTY).

ROYAL IRISH LINEN NOTE PAPER,  
3 SIZES. [a35]

**CHUN SENG.**

No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. LATE OF 51, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA.

DRAPER & TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.  
ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.

A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.  
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a1269]

**C. LAZARUS & CO.,  
CALCUTTA.**

DESIGNERS & MANUFACTURERS OF

**HIGH CLASS FURNITURE**

**BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS.**

IMPORTERS OF ARTISTIC WALLPAPERS AND TEXTILE  
FABRICS. LARGE STOCKS OF CARPETS AND  
FLOOR CLOTHS.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MAHOGANY, CALCUTTA."

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26, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

**FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASS & PLATED WARE.**

JUST RECEIVED a large and select assortment of PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS,  
consisting of Eastman's Kodaks and Films, Ifford Plates and Paper, Johnson's Chemicals,  
and cheap Magazine Cameras. Prices considerably reduced. [a46]

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**HONGKONG HOTEL**

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 persons.  
131 Bedrooms.  
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel  
residents.  
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.  
Electric Lighting and Fans.  
Every Comfort.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.  
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.  
Matron in attendance.  
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.

A. F. DAVIES,

Acting Manager.

**KING EDWARD HOTEL.**

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if  
required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the—

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1729]

**CONNAUGHT HOTEL.**

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near  
the Banks and Principal Offices.  
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.  
Large and lofty Rooms, elegantly furnished.  
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water  
throughout.  
Special Rates for Tourists.  
Launch Service for Guests.  
For Terms, apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a1]

**CARLTON HOUSE**

**HOTELS,**

No. 8 & 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

THESE premises, formerly known as the  
Club Hotel and the Waverley Hotel  
have been thoroughly renovated and furnished  
in excellent style as Private Family Hotels.  
Cool Rooms, Comfort of Residents, and the  
Cuisine is specially.

Apply to—

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1904. [94]

**"BOA VISTA"**

(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH  
CHINA).  
MACAO.

HAS been re-opened under European  
management and most strict supervision  
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.  
All comforts of a home.  
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of  
a few days rest and quiet.  
Comfortable accommodation for travellers  
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque  
colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.  
One steamer (i.e. *Hongshan*), daily to and  
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from  
Canton, give easy communication with both  
these centres.  
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."  
For Terms, apply

2411 THE MANAGER.

**VICTORIA HOTEL.**

SHAM-EN-CANTON.

On the British Concession.

**MACAO HOTEL.**

MACAO, CHINA.

In the Centre of the Praya Grande.

Both Hotels under experienced European

Management.

Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents  
and Tourists.

WM. FARMER.

Proprietor.

[a2035]

**SUN FAT & CO.**

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

UNDERWEAR.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, SHIRTS, PONGERS,

GRASS LINEN, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

BLANKETS, TRUNKS,

EBONY FURNITURE AND FANCY GOODS.

No. 32, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Any Order Promptly Attended To.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1905.



## INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED  
WATER  
MANUFACTURERSTHE WATER used is THE PUREST that  
can be obtained, and is SKILFULLY FILTERED  
ON THE MOST SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.THE MACHINE & CO. employed is of latest  
design and most approved type.THE BEST INGREDIENTS only are  
used.GUARANTEEING  
ABSOLUTE  
PURITY.ENGLISH  
EXPERTS.Manage our Factories, and their practical  
knowledge and constant supervision enables us  
to produce waters of unrivalled excellence and  
purity.A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED.Chemists by Appointment to H. E. the  
Governor.

[33]

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news columns  
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their names and ad-  
dresses with communications addressed to the Editor,  
not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.  
All letters for publication should be written on  
one side of the paper only.No communications on other papers will be inserted.  
Letters for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be  
sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that  
time the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.  
Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.S.W. 5th Ed.  
Editors.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## BIRTH.

On 10th September, at Kobe, Japan, the wife  
of WALTER RUSSELL DE ALLEN, Hongkong and  
Shanghai Banking Corporation, of a daughter.  
(2108)HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.K.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1905.

The Americans in the Orient are not, in our  
experience, effusive in their expressions of  
regard for the Japanese. In conversation,  
they often revert to the possibilities of  
future conflict with that nation. "It has  
got to come, sooner or later," is the formula  
we have heard on more than one occasion.  
Whether it be another form of the Yellow  
Peril scare, in which the Americans are  
alarmed concerning the supposed insecurity  
of their tenure of the Philippines; or  
whether it be a matter of commercial  
rivalry expressed in Jingistic terms, we do  
not feel able to say. That the feeling is  
present, in unofficial circles, we have had  
ample evidences to prove; and some echo  
of it seems to have inspired a recent article  
in the *Kokumin*, the semi-official organ  
published at Tokyo. Our Japanese con-  
temporaries, rebutting at considerable length  
the fears that are implied rather than  
stated, presents an array of "hard facts"  
which it regards as evidence of a lasting  
"commercial harmony" between Japan and  
America. Nearly sixty-four million yen's  
worth of Japan's Y319,000,000 of exports  
go to America; and of Japan's annual  
imports (Y370,000,000) America sends  
Y38,210,000. Practically two-thirds of  
Japan's output of raw silk was taken by  
America last year (Y60,700,000) out of  
Y88,000,000; and the same country took  
Y10,320,000 worth of the total habutai  
exported, value thirty-seven millions.  
Apparently, our contemporary's idea is that  
a quarrel with her best customer is a thing  
unlikely to be permitted by Japan, especially

as the American consumption of and  
demand for silk, raw and manufactured, is  
growing every year at a remarkable rate,  
by which some profit to American manu-  
facturers must be figured. These, it will be  
seen, are pleas rather than arguments; the  
servant wish, so to speak, siring the pleasing  
deductions. China and America have been  
good customers, the one of the other; and  
we are still waiting to see what is to be the  
outcome of a misunderstanding about which  
enough has for the present been said.  
Another point made by the *Kokumin* is  
patently special pleading; and we are  
afraid it is open to the charge of being  
somewhat disingenuous. Our contemporary  
says:

"The total production of raw cotton in the world  
amounts to something like 14 million bales, of  
which America produces 65 per cent., India  
15 per cent., and China and Egypt 7 per cent.  
each. Such being the case, it is not surprising  
that American cotton practically rules the  
markets of the world. The European countries,  
desirous of restricting the commercial  
supremacy of the cotton monarch at New  
York and Calcutta, have of late years been  
endeavouring to cultivate cotton in their various  
colonies. Great Britain, for instance, is encour-  
aging the cultivation of cotton in India,  
Egypt, and Africa; Germany in Togoland,  
Okavandia, and in Eastern Africa; France in  
the Sudan; and Russia in the Caucasus and  
Turkistan. All these countries aim at reducing  
the use of American cotton as much as possible,  
Japan, on the other hand, is satisfied with  
purchasing American and Indian cotton, and  
exporting as much manufactured cotton  
as possible to China and other countries."

Japan may well be "satisfied" to purchase  
American cotton; although we believe she  
purchases more of the Indian product.  
If Japan has not copied European  
countries in their desire "of restricting the  
commercial supremacy" of America, it  
must be because as yet Japan has no India  
in which to encourage competition. Japan  
has her *Togo*, but as yet no *Togoland*. It  
is not, as our contemporary, well knows,  
mere envy of American cotton supremacy  
which inspires the British Cotton Growing  
Association; but self preservation; and if  
Japan ever has a Lancashire famine of her  
own, the *Kokumin* may be counted upon to  
favour any project likely to deliver its  
country from the tender mercies of a  
monopoly. It would not pay Japan to worry  
about production, we are told, when the  
rapid development of her manufacturing  
industries demands all attention; and  
"worry" is the correct word to use, for to  
grow cotton on an effective scale would, we  
imagine, place Japan at her wits' end. The  
*Kokumin* further seems to think that with  
the Chinese market on one hand, and  
American growers on the other, Japan is  
the middleman by divine right; and that  
America will be pleased in proportion to  
the quantity of American cotton she manu-  
factures for China. But no commercial  
alliance can rest stably on that basis.  
America wants to manufacture as well as  
grow; and is already in competition with  
Japan and the rest of the world. There

is another point advanced which rings a  
false note, if American-Japanese com-  
mercial harmony be aimed at. "Not only  
would the Japanese welcome the growth  
and prosperity of the Philippines, but it  
would be to the interests of Americans to  
rely on the assistance of Japan for the  
development of the islands." The Ameri-  
cans, especially Manila Americans, will not  
relish allusions to Japanese assistance in  
such a connection. All this is not to  
quarrel with the hope of a continuance of  
the present good relations; but by way  
of warning that too "protest to much" is  
equally as dangerous as the Yellow Peril  
nonsense.

Tenders have been invited for the building  
of a new Episcopal Cathedral at Manila.

Manila papers are enthusiastic in their  
praise of the Bandmann Oil Company, who  
are playing to crowded houses there.

It is almost time for the Hongkong Govern-  
ment to think of declaring Manila an infected  
port. Cholera appears to be prevalent.

American papers are reporting that Germany  
and Russia have agreed upon an alliance,  
offensive and defensive, in reply to the Anglo-  
Japanese agreement.

Mr. James J. Lynch, late editor of the  
*Philippine Gossip*, (described by the *Culture*  
as a "filthy weekly") has been banished from  
the Islands.

The "Chinese and Japanese Exclusion  
Society" of San Francisco proposed a vote of  
censure on Mr. Taft, Secretary of War, for his  
pro-Chinese speeches.

The *Scientific American* announces and  
describes a new gramophone that can be heard  
two or three miles away. Lynch law is  
reprehensible; but if anything were to happen  
to this inventor, the provocation would doubtless  
be taken into account.

The week passed without a single new case  
of plague, although a case previously recorded  
had a fatal termination. The total stands at  
290 cases and 273 deaths. Saigon and Canton  
each contributed a case of enteric fever; and a  
Filipino resident is down with small-pox.

Vessels in the Philippines coasting trade  
have had their licence fees reduced by from 25  
to 33 1/3 per cent., representing an annual  
saving of seventy thousand pesos for the owners.

This (Tuesday) evening, the Hon. Dr. Clark,  
P.C.M.C., is to lecture on the water supply,  
the series being promoted by the Sanitary  
Institute, as fully announced by us some days  
ago.

Mr. Arnold Birbaum, of Behn, Meyer and  
Company, Singapore, met his death on Septem-  
ber 2nd by diving into a too shallow depth of  
water. He was the only son of Brigadier-  
General Birbaum, who on the said day, would  
be assisting in the celebration of the  
anniversary of Sedan.

The following comment from America shows  
how compromising a censorship may be. It  
refers to the discontent in Japan:—"It is  
believed the situation is much worse than  
reported owing to the rigorous censorship  
which has been established over dispatches for  
abroad."

Return of visitors to the City Hall Reading-  
room for the week ending the 10th September,  
1905:—

	Non-Chinese	Chinese	Total
Reading-room	107	167	274
Non-Chinese	107	167	274
Chinese	107	167	274
Total	107	167	274

The following comment indicates an American  
Army scandal:—"The present uniform of the  
American soldier is the most sensible equipment  
that he has ever worn, and that it has com-  
pelled the soldier to wear shoddy has worked an  
injury to the efficiency of the army. Nobody  
will feel very sorry for the contractors who  
have lost the 291,000 rejected uniforms.  
They knew they were cheating and have been  
caught at it."

The Manila *Cablenews* of the 8th inst. says:—  
Suits have been entered against Frederick  
O'Brien and the Manila Publishing Company  
by E. M. Bachrach for 20,000 pesos and by J.  
H. Taylor for 1,000 pesos. They claim to  
have been libelled by articles in the *Cablenews*,  
which spoke of them as "ten-per-cent.  
non-sounders," and "scoundrels." The complaint in  
the suits was filed in the Court of First  
Instance yesterday.

The *Cablenews*, impatient with recent cri-  
tiques of American policy in the Philippine  
islands, says:—"The truth of the matter is, John Bull  
is jealous of the supplanter, and he is  
jealous. He feels in his own joints the  
rheumatism of age and with that painful  
inflammation to growl he has upon the gold  
old methods and barates the new-fangled ways  
of progress because they are so involved that  
an old man cannot hope to learn them."

In the case of the Government of the  
Philippine Islands, against the American Bank,  
asking for the assistance and supervision of the  
courts in the liquidation of the affairs of that  
institution touching its assets, Judge Sweeney  
ordered that the treasurer of the Philippine  
Islands proceed with reducing the assets of said  
bank to cash and that he make his report thereof  
to the court, and also to report (1). All public  
tax due if any. (2). All debts due to other  
persons. (3). Whether any of said debts are in  
any way secured by mortgages on any property  
of said bank, and whether any of said debts are  
in the opinion of the treasurer, entitled to  
priority of payment, and his reason therefor.

Returns made by the Japan Cotton Spinners'  
Association show the total consumption of raw  
cotton among the spinning mills of the Empire  
during the first half of this year to have been  
25,191,355 kwanme, or about 27,713,563 pounds.  
This is an increase of some 37 per cent.  
compared with figures for the corresponding  
period of last year and of about 8.7 per cent.  
for those of the first half of 1904. Of the  
total consumed for the past half-year, 50 per  
cent. was Indian cotton, 34 per cent. Chinese  
cotton, 11 per cent. American cotton, 3 per  
cent. Egyptian cotton, and other qualities 2  
per cent. The consumption of American cotton  
showed a remarkable increase, being more than  
double the figures for last year.

The *Korea Daily News* relates a rather  
inducious incident of the Chinese boycott in the  
Hermit Kingdom. The Chemulpo Cigarette  
and Tobacco Company, a British concern, finds  
itself at a standstill because they announce on  
their wrappers that their cigarettes are made  
from the "best Virginian tobacco," as they  
have been informed that they need not send  
any more cigarettes to China, their chief  
market. The Seoul journal, in commenting  
upon this, says: "We are quite sure that the  
Chemulpo Cigarette and Tobacco Company are  
capable of looking after themselves, but in the  
meantime we are looking forward with more  
than a little amusement to the time when our  
Chinese friends commence to differentiate  
between "Three Castles," "Richmond Gems,"  
and "Stars," "Cherryes," and "Lilies" produced  
in Japan."

Among the companies which will in future  
enter for a share of the passenger traffic from  
Japan to Europe and vice versa, is the East  
Asiatic Company, Limited, of Copenhagen,  
which has already instituted a monthly service  
to the East. The first vessel to be put on the  
run will be the steamer *Siam*, which is a first-  
class, full-powered steamer, having, we under-  
stand, excellent passenger accommodation. She  
will be put on the berth at the end of this  
month, Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. being  
the agents. We understand that the first  
steamer which should have inaugurated the  
service, so far as Japan is concerned, was the  
*Prinzess Marie* says the *Japan Chronicle* but  
it will be recalled that this steamer was  
sunk by the Russian warship *Terek* while on  
her way out because she had on board a cargo  
for Japan.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

## JAPANESE AND PEACE TERMS.

DISTURBANCES ENDED.

Kobe, 11th September.

The Chief of the Tokyo Police has  
resigned in consequence of the public  
indignation.

With the exception of sporadic  
outbreaks in the country the distur-  
bances, due to dissatisfaction with  
the peace terms, are ended.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

## THE TROUBLE IN THE CAUCASUS.

LONDON, 9th September.

Latest telegrams from the Caucasus are  
so vague and confused that it is impossible  
to say whether the rising is spreading or  
subsiding; against reassuring official tele-  
grams, are private messages, recounting  
wholesale massacres of Armenians. It is  
feared that the four Britishers at Balakany  
have been shot, or have perished in the  
flames of the house in which they were  
besieged.

## ANOTHER FIRE.

A vermicelli shop at No. 132, Wing Lok  
Street was the scene of another outbreak of  
fire on Sunday night. At about 11 p.m. the  
fire bell sounded the alarm, and the brigade  
turned out under Chief Inspector Baker. When  
they appeared the fire had spread to three  
storeys, but thanks to a plentiful water supply  
and the strenuous efforts of the fire brigade,  
it was soon subdued and eventually extinguished.  
The shop is said to be insured for \$15,000, but  
trustworthy particulars so far cannot be ascer-  
tained as the master is out of the Colony. It  
is stated that a policy has been taken out with  
Messrs. Sander, Weller & Co. for \$8,500. The  
stock of vermicelli was destroyed.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE  
ASSOCIATION.

The principal scores in the 200 yards Pool  
competition at King's Park on Saturday were  
as follows:—

J. E. Bingham (winner)	38 + 28 = 66
L. G. Bird	59 + 6 = 65
E. Phillips	60 + 4 = 64
F. Fisher	60 + 4 = 64
W. T. Edwards	50 + 14 = 64
C. Cottier	55 + 8 = 63
J. Rankin	51 + 12 = 63
C. E. H. Beavis	57 + 6 = 61

## LICENSING COURT.

A meeting of Police Magistrates and Justices  
of the Peace was held at the magistracy  
yesterday afternoon to consider an adjourned  
application from Michael Kosack for the  
transfer to him from I. F. Savadara of the  
adjunct licence to sell and retail intoxicating  
liquors at the Hotel Baltimore. There were  
present Messrs. F. A. Hazledorn (presiding),  
G. N. Orme, R. H. Craig, F. J. Johnson and  
T. H. Hanner.

Mr. Hazledorn stated that this application had  
been adjourned for a fortnight so that inquiries  
might be made from Shanghai as to the character  
of the applicant. The Captain-Superintendent  
of Police now applied for the further postponement  
of the matter for a fortnight, as he had not  
received the required information.

The hearing was postponed accordingly.

RECENT RELEASE OF BRITISH  
PRISONERS BY RUSSIA.

It is reported that on July 13th the Tsar  
ordered the release of the following British  
officers of the Japanese transport *Sado-maru*,  
which was torpedoed by the Russians in June  
1904:—George Anderson, master; William  
Kerr, chief engineer; John Dring, chief officer;  
and Angus Carmichael, third engineer.  
These officers were taken to Vladivostok by  
the Russian cruiser *Rositz*, and *Barik*. They  
have been nearly a year under detention,  
and their release is the result of personal  
representations made by Sir Charles Hardinge,  
to the Tsar, with the hearty co-operation of  
Count Lamdorff, the Minister for Foreign  
Affairs.

It is stated that the Tsar's clemency towards  
these prisoners has produced an excellent im-  
pression in the British colony at St. Peters-  
burg.

## AMERICA AND CHINA.

An American paper says:—"Our total exports  
to China during recent years have been as  
follows:—

1902	...	\$24,722,906
1903	...	18,588,163
1904	...	12,662,432

Our total exports are now over \$1,500,000,000.  
If we should lose a part or the whole of our  
sales to China it would not be a drop in the  
bucket. On the other hand our purchases  
from China in the same years have been as  
follows:—

1902	...	\$21,055,800
1903	...	26,644,840
1904	...	29,345,081

Suppose we should find that we could do  
without the exception of about \$7,000,000 worth  
of tea, who is going to suffer the more, China  
or us?

Included in the matter on page 5 to-day are  
some notes from our correspondent in Paris.

## SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 11th September.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGOTT (CHIEF  
JUSTICE).

CARLOWITZ &amp; CO. v. THE SUN SHING FIRM.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this  
action as under:—

In this case there was a contract for the supply  
of a certain quantity of crackers. It was made  
in Canton between a Chinese firm and the  
manager of the Canton branch of a German  
firm trading in Hongkong. The first question  
is: what law governs the liabilities arising under  
this contract? It seems fairly clear that  
although it cannot be strictly called a contract  
"fidei jussory," the crackers were to be delivered  
to the plaintiffs in Hongkong. It was assumed  
by both sides that the law of Hongkong  
applied, and therefore that the case was  
governed by the Sale of Goods Ordinance; the  
assumption being based on one of two grounds:  
either, because the place of performance was  
Hongkong, or because the intention of the  
parties was that the law of this Colony  
should apply. The question thus arises:—  
Is an important one, as it is not improbable  
that many contracts are made in the East  
under circumstances similar to the present.  
The leading case on the subject is still  
*James v. Credit Lyonnais* (12 Q.B.C. 53)  
and it has been worked out at some length in  
Dicey's "Conflict of Laws." The question of the  
intention of the parties may be at once disposed  
of. It is not expressed, and it cannot be  
implied either in the case of the Chinese or  
contracted, or the branch house of the German  
firm, which regulated the purchase in Canton.  
With regard to the place of performance the  
question is more difficult. The first presumption  
is that the law applicable to a contract is the  
law of the place where it was made. The  
second presumption is that when the contract  
is made in one country to be performed wholly  
or in part in another, then the law is that  
of the place where the performance is to  
take place. To this second presumption  
Mr. Dicey adds "especially as to the mode of  
performance." The two propositions are not  
too clearly defined for the learned author says  
that the *lex loci contractus* "may apply to a  
contract partly or even wholly to be performed  
in another country"; which practically destroys  
the value as a legal proposition of the second  
presumption. I think the only way of ascer-  
taining what law is applicable to any given set  
of circumstances is to determine clearly what  
the obligation is which is alleged to have been  
broken. If it is connected with the mode of  
performance, as Mr. Dicey suggests, then  
clearly the law of the place of performance  
must apply, as in the *Credit Lyonnais* case,  
where the question was whether the French law  
of force majeure was a sufficient excuse for  
failure to perform a contract in which Eng-  
land was the place of performance. If the  
breach in this case had arisen from a con-  
tract with delivery in Hongkong, then the  
law of Hongkong would apply. But in this  
case the breach was in connection with  
the quality of the goods delivered: the question  
being whether the crackers were what they  
professed to be, or whether, to adopt English  
law terms, the rule as to implied conditions  
applied or the doctrine of *caveat emptor*. The  
law applicable to this obligation must be the  
law of the place of delivery and this was, in my  
opinion, Canton. It was therefore the goods  
examined and accepted by the person who had  
charge of the negotiations for the plaintiffs, in  
the presence of the defendant; it was there  
that the plaintiff decided whether or no he  
would accept the crackers. The transport to  
Hongkong was, it is true, part of the original  
contract, but that occurred after the question  
whether the goods were in accordance with the  
contract had been decided. In the particular  
of this preliminary examination the Act some-  
what resembles those in the *Credit Lyonnais*  
case; for there, as here, there was to be a  
preliminary examination and approval before  
actual delivery. This was held not to be  
sufficient to disturb the presumption that the  
law of England where the contract had  
been made applied to the contract. In this case  
by parity of reasoning the fact that the  
examination was to be made and approval given  
in Canton seems to me to enforce the presump-  
tion in favour of the *lex loci contractus*.  
I indicated at the trial that this was my view,  
and I should like to state that I now hold  
the plaintiff had failed to show what the  
law of China is. But it is the defendant who  
has in reality appealed to the Sale of Goods  
Ordinance and to the *caveat emptor*; he has  
failed to show that similar principles are in force  
in China. I cannot assume that they are.

There are, however, some things that a Court  
may presume; and as the law of China as of every  
other country, that you are entitled to get what  
you pay for; that if you buy beef an action  
will lie against the vendor if he supplies  
you mutton. So if you buy a cracker you  
are entitled to get something which does  
what crackers are supposed to do: explode with  
a certain satisfactory noise, which is in fact a  
cracker. The whole question in this case is  
whether the crackers supplied did fulfil this  
condition. I hold, therefore, that the  
onus of proof is on the plaintiff as to the law of  
China on the subject; and that the defendant  
who desires to justify non-fulfilment  
must prove that the Chinese law warrants  
the justification he puts forward. The sole  
issue of the question whether the defendants supplied  
crackers in the ordinary sense of the word is  
simplified by the fact that there were undoubt-  
edly previous dealings between the same parties  
in respect to the same quality of crackers, and  
that there had been no complaints such as those  
which form the subject of this action. The  
plaintiff knew what he wanted: a low  
grade cracker, but still a cracker; and the  
defendant knew what he was expected to supply.  
The facts as to the quality of the crackers  
supplied rests entirely on the evidence taken  
on commission in the United States of the per-  
sons to whom they were subsequently sold by  
Carlowitz and Company. These witnesses were  
not cross-examined. Their statements are not  
therefore unchallenged and must be taken as  
true. Evidence taken on commission must be  
treated precisely in similar way as evidence  
given at the trial. If it is intended to question  
its veracity or to draw other inference from  
it than those which appear on the face of the  
language used by the witnesses: this cannot  
be prepared by cross-examination. Nothing can  
be more dangerous for the other side to allow  
evidence to be taken without being represented.  
When once the order for the Commission has  
been made on the application of one party the  
other party can only decline to take part in the  
proceedings at his peril. It may be costly; but  
that is inevitable to the grant of a Commission,  
which is part of the regular procedure of the  
courts. From this evidence then it appears  
that the crackers were bad in every respect;  
that innumerable complaints were received

from the ultimate purchasers that they  
did not explode; and that they were not  
in any respect so good as those of the same  
grade which had been supplied by the defendant  
firm on previous occasions. One other point is  
clear from this evidence: that the detailed  
examination of the crackers was made in con-  
sequence of these complaints; that this was  
independent of the examination made on the  
arrival of the goods; and that it bore out the  
complaints which had been made by the  
ultimate purchasers. So far the case seems  
to me to be free from doubt. But the stress of  
the defendant's argument was on the fact that  
not only Carlowitz and Company in Canton but  
also Clampton and Company in the United  
States had examined the crackers and accepted  
them as good and merchantable. Further that  
when the complaints came from America the  
plaintiffs strenuously supported their original  
opinion that they were good. And lastly, that  
though the examination might have been, as  
was suggested, superficial, the examination in  
the United States need not have been so. Under  
the circumstances then, the plaintiffs now be-  
lieve that the crackers were not good.  
On one other point I have no doubt, that all  
that could have been done in the way of giving  
notice of the complaints and in verifying them  
as far as possible, was done both by Clampton  
and Company to Carlowitz and Company and  
by them to the defendants. The question is  
not an easy one, and so far as I know, is not  
covered by authority; at least, none is cited.  
But after giving the question the fullest  
consideration I have come to the conclusion  
that it is impossible to say if the goods are  
not in fact what a purchaser's contract for is he  
entitled from recovering because he examined  
them in the customary way and did not  
discover that they were different. The law  
of *caveat emptor* applies to words or conduct  
which induce other people to act to their  
prejudice on the faith of them; not to words  
or conduct which, as in this case, have no  
influence on other people's actions.  
Again it was not a term of contract that the  
examination should be conclusive and bar  
subsequent recovery; nor in the absence of any  
proof as to the law of China can this be said  
to be an inherent condition of the contract. Nor  
again was it a term of the contract that there  
should be any examination at all as a condition  
of acceptance. The examination was said to be  
customary, though not an essential custom of  
the trade, which puts it as higher than the  
examination which every purchaser makes of  
goods before he accepts delivery. It cannot be  
treated as a purchase after inspection, because  
obviously the whole of the goods cannot be  
inspected, but only a very small proportion.  
We have no evidence that the law of China  
would prevent recovery after such an examina-  
tion if the goods proved worthless. And I may  
say, in passing, that even if the obligation  
under this contract were to be judged by  
English law, the case falls well within the  
cases laid down in the Ordinance on sales in  
which the doctrine of *caveat emptor* is excluded.  
This statement of what I believe to be the law  
applicable to this case may be tested in the  
concrete by reverting to the simple example  
already given; supposing the contract had been  
for the supply of several hundred tons of beef.  
Now, though when the plaintiff made his  
examination and took delivery, all the time he  
opened contained beef, yet if it afterwards  
transpired that the large majority of the tins  
contained mutton, it seems self-evident that  
the defendant could not say: "You examined them,  
found beef, said that this contained beef;  
therefore they do contain beef," and thus on the  
evidence before me is perfectly analogous to the  
present case. The defendant seemed at one  
time to suggest that the crackers were in fact  
good. But this was not insisted upon; nor  
could it be, for the evidence is against him.  
He had suggested, however, that the evidence  
in fact low grade crackers which he ordered and  
which could not be expected to make much  
noise and often none at all. But part of  
his case is that the crackers which were  
tried were good, gave the proper noisy  
explosion, and I suppose the proper percentage  
of explosions, so that his own case is against  
him as well as the evidence on this point.  
Deterioration during a long sea voyage is what  
I should have thought might have been set up  
with some prospect of success. But when I put  
the question to one of the witnesses, the answer  
was that there would be no deterioration and  
that answer was not challenged; there had never  
been deterioration before. There remain mere  
accident or fraud. Either are possible though  
not necessarily on the part of the defendant  
firm, who did not make his crackers themselves.  
But this would be no defence to this action.  
Whatever may have been the cause of the  
crackers being defective, yet if it is shown  
that the defendants have supplied defective  
crackers, though perhaps they may be  
able to recover from the makers who supplied  
them with these inferior goods. Judgment  
must, therefore, be for the plaintiffs with costs  
in accordance with the particulars of February  
23, 1904.

Mr. H. E. Pollock (instructed by Mr. H.  
Hursthouse, of Messrs. Dunlop and Bowley),  
who appeared for plaintiffs, asked if that would  
be judgment in accordance with their last  
particulars, with costs.

His Lordship—Yes.

Mr. Pollock then asked for the judgment to  
be immediately executed on the grounds that  
defendants were not resident in the colony. In  
the circumstances it was desirable that the  
judgment should be executed as early as possible.

His Lordship did not consider there was any  
probability of defendants' absconding, and  
declined the application.

Mr. Calhoun (instructed by Mr. H. W.  
Lockyer), who acted for defendants, asked for a  
stay of execution on the ground that there was  
another action pending.

His Lordship said he could not take notice of  
another action which was going on.

Mr. Pollock said the circumstances were not  
the same in that action as in the other where  
his clients were defendants, because they were  
resident in the colony.

Mr. Calhoun explained that his clients were  
bringing a third action against the Carlowitz  
Company.

Discussion followed on the question of  
security.

His Lordship decided to stay execution and  
leave over the question of costs pending the  
settlement of the third action.

YU KO YU v. WONG KAI HANG AND ANOTHER.

In this action the plaintiffs claimed that  
defendants were ordered within ten days from the  
making of an order to execute an indenture of  
legal mortgage in favour of the International  
Banking Corporation and that in default of the  
defendants' execution, the Registrar be ordered  
to execute such mortgage.







## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Manager, Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Editor.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

The Company's Steamship

"HACHING."

Captain A. E. Hodgins, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 12th September, 1905. [2107]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

"CATHERINE APCAR,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from on Monday.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense. Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 13th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD., Agents, Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [2104]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SIKH,"

FROM MIDDLEBOROUGH AND LIVERPOOL.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents, Hongkong, 10th September, 1905. [2105]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLAVERS,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M. TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [2106]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE British Steamship

"DEN OF MAINS,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary, before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared before the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and Notice of same sent to this Office before the 21st inst. or claims in connection therewith will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents, Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [2109]

NOW READY.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

for Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails also Table of Yearly Approximate Averages FOR 31 YEARS.

FROM 1874 TO 1904.

Price \$2 Cash. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers, Hongkong, 11th May, 1905.

## INTIMATIONS.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

## GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

on the

VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND, (Near Tramway Station),

on SATURDAY,

SEPTEMBER 16TH, AT 9.15 P.M.

Tickets ... .. \$2 and \$1.

Tickets can be obtained at the Volunteer Head Quarters, near the Hongkong Club, Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [2097]

CHINESE CLERK WANTED: young man, about 20 to 30, for Out Port Office; commanding Salary something between \$20 and \$35 per month, according to qualifications, with increase according to merits. State, in detail, experience and references, with copies of testimonials, if any, &c., &c. Address—W. F. V. KING, EDWARD HOTEL, Hongkong, 9th September.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, 23rd SEPTEMBER, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st June, 1905.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 23rd SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. [2098]

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, on the 4th day of September, 1905, taken over the business of the FUK KEE CHAN, of No. 62, 1/2in Street, Kowloon, Washermen, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said business will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned under the same name, and that all debts due by the former proprietor, MAK NANG, previous to the said date, are to be settled by him, and that the undersigned is not responsible for anything due to the FUK KEE CHAN prior to the said date.

Dated the 8th day of September, 1905.

U. YEUNG.

2091

THE UNDERSIGNED having received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (TUESDAY) and TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY),

the 12th and 13th SEPTEMBER, 1905, at 10 A.M. each day, at H. M. NAVAL YARD, SUNDAY, LAYAL, VITUALUING, OBSOLETE AND CONDEMNED STORES,

Comprising:—BOATS' ENGINES and BOILERS, OLD CABLE CHAIN, ELECTRIC CABLE, STEEL WIRE, HAWERS, BRASS, COPPER, IRON, MANGANESE BRONZE, PAPER-STUFF, CANVAS, FURNITURE, BLANKETS, PROVISIONS, IMPLEMENTS, CLOTHING MATERIALS, CASE STAVES, 1909 HAT RIBBONS, (colored "Sparrowhawk," "Hamber," and "Tweed.")

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.

HUGHES & HUGHES, Government Auctioneers, Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. [2093]

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry.

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KWONG SANG & CO.,

Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners, Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers, Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants, 57 & 59, Connaught Road, New Praya Central.

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## INSURANCES

## AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTEL, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [181]

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

is a Purely British Insurance Company. Head Office: London. Established in London in 1861.

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS, Branch Manager & Underwriter, Hongkong, 11th August, 1905. [2032]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1904, £17,161,293.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £25,000,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, 2,750,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 687,500 0 0

II. FIRE FUNDS, 3,001,268 12 9

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHAW, TOMES & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1867]

L'UNION DE PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [13]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LD.,

I have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Storage will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday, excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE, Manager, Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [53]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

WITH Private Family suitable for Gentlemen. Good Locality; Central. Tennis; Hongkong.

Apply to—G. L. Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 13th August, 1905. [1921]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE

at "BRAESIDE"

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour; Terms moderate.

Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS, "Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road, (late of "Tang Yuen"), Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [1535]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS

"GLENWOOD," 27, CAINE ROAD, Hongkong, 19th March, 1904. [761]

TO LET.

TO LET.

SUITABLE for Offices, TWO ROOMS in Prince's Buildings.

Apply to—LAUTS, WEGENER & CO., Hongkong, 4th March, 1905.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

"Forest Lodge" Caine Road.

Apply to—H. N. MODY, Hongkong, 2nd May 1905. [1114]

TO LET.

NOS. 4 & 5, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, KOWLOON. Five Roomed Houses

Tennis Court.

Apply to—ARRATON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 13th June, 1905. [1431]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"LIGONEIL" Near Peak Tram Station. Immediate Possession.

Apply to—S. J. DAVID & CO., Hongkong, 8th September, 1905. [2081]

TO LET.

THE First-floor of YORK BUILDINGS (Opposite Messrs. GAUPP & Co.)

For Offices.

Apply to—KELLY & WALSH, LD., Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2051]

TO LET.

SEVEN EUROPEAN HOUSES, late Co. F. Blackland & Co. and Shaw, Tomes & Co.'s Offices. Ground Floors and Top Floors, with Godowns can be let separately on leases.

Apply to—CHUNG SHUN KOO, First Floor, No. 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 18th July, 1905. [192]

TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS (TWO) in GARDEN ROAD, near the Ferry, with fine Bright and Airy Rooms. Gas and Electric Light laid on. Commanding fine View of the Harbour. Rents very moderate.

Apply to—H. RUTTONJEE, No. 38, 1/2in Street, 36 & 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon, Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. [2052]

## TO LET

TO LET.

"PARKSIDE" KOWLOON, a Six in its own Grounds, facing the King's Park. For Particulars, apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 24th May, 1905. [1234]

TO LET.

MEIRION, No. 2, THE PEAK. Immediate possession.

Apply to—E. JONES HUGHES, Hongkong, 6th June, 1905. [1166]

TO LET.

"THE OAK," No. 33, CONDUIT ROAD, Six Roomed House, with Tennis Court.

Apply to—C. F. DE CARVALHO, Care of H. and S. Bank, Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [1920]

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES on Pedder's Hill. Immediate possession.

A ROOM in COLLEGE CHAMBERS. Immediate possession.

SPACIOUS GODOWNS, formerly known as McGregor Barracks, fronting the Praya.

2nd FLOOR of No. 6, DES VEGUX ROAD CENTRAL, formerly occupied by the Standard Oil Co. of New York.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD., Hongkong, 2nd September, 1905. [2044]

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. Possession, November 1st. For particulars.

Apply to—W. BREWER & CO., Queen's Road, Hongkong, 6th September, 1905. [1949]

TO LET.

NEW EUROPEAN HOUSES in Camerou and Des Vaux Roads, Kowloon. Electrical Fittings for Lights, &c. Possession about 1st August next.

Apply to—CHINA MERCHANTS STEAM NAVIGATION CO., 15 & 16, Connaught Road, Praya W. Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [194]

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, Eight Rooms, from 1st June, 1905.

Apply to—E. A. DE CARVALHO, 14, Aclahat Road, Hongkong, 13th May, 1905. [119]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 8, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 28th June, 1905. [1539]

TO LET.

NO. 74, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [84]

TO LET.

SHOP and FIRST FLOOR in MANSION BUILDING (approaching completion) next door to Messrs. KHUAT & CO.

Apply to—MACGOWEN, FRICKEL & CO., Hongkong, 15th August, 1905. [1889]

TO LET.

TWO FIRST-CLASS SHOPS, European Style, in Kowloon. Possession on or about 31st August, 1905. Moderate Rentals.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD., Hongkong, 20th June, 1905. [1563]

TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 47, 48, 49 & 50, ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON; Residential Flats with Sitting-Room, Bed-Room, Bath-Room, Fireplace, Gas Fittings, &c., entirely European style. Rental very moderate. Possession 1st August, 1905. Apply to—CHINA MERCHANTS S. N. CO., 15 & 16, Praya West, Hongkong, Hongkong, 6th July, 1905. [2071]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on the Ground Floor of the annex, from 1st September next, suitable for Offices. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

Apply to—C. H. GRACE, Secretary, Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. [1350]

TO LET.

NO. 1, RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).

GODOWNS, PRAYA EAST. A BUILDING at Causeway Bay, at present in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 3rd August, 1905. [181]

TO LET.

NO. 3, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 20th July, 1905. [1707]

TO LET.

NO. 15, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 6th September, 1905. [2099]

## TO LET

TO LET.

NEW "KINGSCLERE" with Stables entrances in both Kennedy and Macdonnell Roads.















